[Numb. 731.]

THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *May* 10, 1759.

A ſhort Account of the Iſland of MARTINICO, *taken out of* HARRIS's *Collection of Voyages.*

MARTINICO is ſituated between 14 and 15 Degrees of North Latitude, and in 91 of Weſtern Longitude, lying about 40 Leagues North-weſt of Barbados. It is 20 Leagues in Length, but of an unequal Breadth; the inland Part of it hilly, and at a Diſtance appears like diſtinct Mountains, being exceedingly well watered, with numerous Rivulets, which fall from the Hills; and there are ſeveral commodious Bays and Harbours on the Coaſt, ſome of them ſo well fortified, that they bid Defiance to the Engliſh, when they made a Deſcent there, with ſeveral Thouſand Men in the laſt War. They were forced to return to the Ships after they had burnt and plundered ſome Plantations in the open Country. The Produce of this Iſland is the ſame with that of Barbados, viz. Sugar, Cotton, Ginger, Indico, Aloes, Piemento, &c. and as it is much larger, it has more Inhabitants, and produces greater Quantities of Sugar than Barbados. This Iſland was repleniſhed with Indians, when the French firſt attempted to ſettle here, Anno 1635, and many Battles were fought between them and the Natives, with various Succeſs. But the French, at laſt overpowered and extirpated the ancient Inhabitants, and it is now the chief of all the French Caribbee Iſlands, and the Seat of their Governor-General. The Number of People in this Iſland, by which we are obliged to compute the reſt, are affirmed to be 10,000 Whites, and 20,000 Negroes. It appears from hence, that the French are very numerous in thoſe Iſlands, and though they have been expoſed to many and great Difficulties in raiſing and eſtabliſhing theſe Plantations, yet they are now brought to a very fair and flouriſhing Condition, carry on a great Trade, and are daily improved. The principal Commodity they raiſe at preſent in theſe Iſlands is Sugar, whereas formerly it was Tobacco. Beſides Sugar, they raiſe alſo a great deal of Indico, in which they did not ſucceed ſo ſoon as in Sugar; which I find the French Writers attribute to the intolerable Stench with which the making that Commodity is attended: But they were more happy in raiſing Cotton, which requires very little Pains or Labour.

From a Compleat Syſtem of Geography, *publiſhed in the Year* 1747.

IN the Year 1693, this Iſland was attacked by a Squadron of Men of War and Land Forces from Barbados; the former under Commodore Wheeler, the latter under Colonel Foulkes. They landed 1500 Men at that Bay called Cul de Sac Marine, in the S. E. Part of the Iſland, upon which the Inhabitants and Negroes fled into the Woods; but after deſtroying all the Houſes and Plantations thereabouts, moſt of which were good Sugar Works, they went on board again, and landing next Day in the Bay called the Diamond, burnt ſeveral Houſes and Plantations there, and deſtroyed the Country on that Side. They at laſt attacked St. Pierre's, while ſome advanced Parties deſtroyed the Country; but, finding the Place too regular a Fortification, and too ſtrong a Force to defend it, a Sickneſs breaking out among the Men, and the Want of Confidence in the Officers, they returned to Barbados. Their Force at firſt made 4 or 5000 Men all together, and were enough, as it was then tho't, to have diſpoſſeſſed the French of all their Sugar Iſlands, had the Officers that came from England done their Duty as well as the Barbadians; who, if to blame in any Thing, it was for being a little too forward. The French however, were ſo terrified, that moſt of the wealthy Merchants ſhipped off the beſt of their Effects for France, ſome of which were intercepted by the Engliſh. Labat ſays, that in this Affair the Engliſh left behind them a good Quantity of Arms, Ammunition and Baggage; above 300 Priſoners, a great Number of Deſerters, and 5 or 600 Men killed and wounded.

The chief Place of Martinico on the Weſt Side of it is St Peter's, ſo called from its Fort built in 1665.

The next Place of Importance here, is Fort Royal, on the Eaſt Side of the Iſland, 7 Leagues by Land and nine by Water, from St. Peter.

There is a great Bay here called Cul de Sac Roberts, which is near 3 Leagues in Depth. It is formed by two Points; that on the Eaſt is called Point a la Roſe, and that on the Weſt the Point of the Galleons.

The Port of Trinity is another great Bay here, formed on the S. E. Side by the Point de Caravelle, which is two Leagues long; and on the other Side by a very high Hill, about 350 or 400 Paces in Length, which only joins the main Land by an Iſthmus, not above 200 Feet in Breadth.

There are many other commodious Harbours, Bays, &c. but we have already mentioned the chief.

REMARKS on the UNEQUAL TEMPER *of the* ENGLISH.

On the late unſucceſsful EXPEDITION.

Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non ſecus ac bonis
Ab inſolenti temperatam
Lætitia. HORACE.

TO preſerve a Mind calm in Adverſity, and compoſed in Proſperity, is the genuine Mark of true Wiſdom and Fortitude. To give Way to Dejection, is to aid the Malice of ill Fortune, and put it out of our Power to repair the Ruin we lament: To indulge the Tranſports of Succeſs, renders us unprepared for a Reverſe of Fortune, and adds Weight to the impending Blow of Adverſity. It's rude Shock, which only ſerves to rouze the Brave, lays the Weak proſtrate. The Wiſe and Great, are themſelves in neither Extreme.

The Equanimity, which Horace recommends to his Friend Delius, is a Virtue to which our Countrymen are entire Strangers. The Engliſh, perhaps more than any other People, are ſubject to be unreaſonably elated or depreſſed: At leaſt, theſe ſhameful Extremes appear particularly manifeſt in them, as the uncommon Liberty they enjoy, gives them the Privilege of expreſſing their Minds without Diſguiſe or Reſerve.

Our national Impatience is ſo obſervable, that Foreigners have made it our diſtinguiſhing Characteriſtick. The celebrated Monteſquieu, attributes our impatient Diſpoſition to a * Diſorder incident to our Climate. Perhaps, however, it is chiefly owing to the Conſtitution of our Government; which gives us ſuch Notions of Freedom and Independence, as render us reſtleſs in our Situation, and unable to endure any Accident, which checks or controuls the Impetuoſity of our Deſires.

But from whatever Cauſe it ariſes, it's Effects are highly pernicious. A reſtleſs Temper often leads us to indulge vain Hopes, and conſequently hurries us from an ill grounded Confidence, to a ſhameful and dangerous Deſpondency.

During the Courſe of the preſent War, how often have we been influenced by theſe violent Extremes? How often have Hope and Deſpair, the Zenith and Nadir of the Vulgar, been alternately predominant? The War was ſcarce declared, but we boaſted in ſuch Terms of Vain Glory, as if certain Victory trod at the Heels of our Heralds.

When ill Succeſs however, gave a Check to the Extravagance of our Expectations, then we ſunk to the loweſt Ebb of Puſillanimity. Then the Power of France was magnified, Invaſions were apprehended, and from daring and inconſiderate Aſſailants, we became paſſive Warriors, who thought of nothing but defenſive Operations. Nay in that gloomy Hour, even the Spirit of Self Defence was ſaid to be weak among us; Idle Eſtimators took Advantage of the general Panic, to ſcare the People with hideous Bugbears; we were taught to believe that our very Virtues would haſten our Ruin, and that the Defects of our Enemies would forward their Triumph over us. Their ridiculous Paradoxes, were received as prophetic Truths; When Men are in a State of Deſpondence, it is eaſy to work upon their Imaginations.

But happily ſome among us, ſaw Things through a juſter Medium. They found the State in a drooping, but not in ſo deſperate a Condition; and they took the proper Means to reſtore the national Vigour. Their Diſcernment was juſt, and their Intentions were honeſt. They liſtened to Information, their Meaſures were planned in Secrecy, and executed with Diſpatch. They ſhewed undaunted Reſolution, tempered with becoming Caution. Inſtead of keeping our Fleets and Armies to protect us at Home, they ventured to carry the Thunder of our Arms Abroad.

Their Spirit diffuſed itſelf through the Nation, and the whole Maſs was re-animated. Their Operations proved ſucceſsful; our Enemies trembled along the Coaſt, and Britiſh Colours waved upon the Forts of France. All now was Triumph and Alacrity; Fortune began to ſmile upon us, and we forgot that the fickle Goddeſs had ever frowned.

Europe was not the only Seat of our Victories. The Weight of our Arms was felt in Three Quarters of the Globe, and Africa and America were forced to own our Superiority. Our Conqueſts were ſo rapid, that we became intoxicated with good Fortune; and the Reduction of Louiſbourg, ſeemed to compleat our Triumph.

The general Confidence was now grown as extravagant as ever. Nothing was now talked of but humbling France. The taking of Louiſburg was to put all Canada in our Hands: The Poſſeſſion of Senegal, was to render all the French Settlements uſeleſs. France, but awhile before thought ſo powerful, was now repreſented as near her Ruin in every Part. She was ſaid to be drooping Abroad, and diſtreſſed at Home. We were told that the King was obliged to ſell his Foreſts, and, in ſhort, Paris was ſuppoſed to be a Scene of wretched Poverty, and univerſal Diſcontent.

Such Repreſentations ſerved to flatter our Pride, and make us wanton with Succeſs. We began now to think ourſelves invincible: We imagined that every Courier muſt bring Tidings of a Victory, and that every Expreſs ſhould be couched in the laconic Stile of Cæſar's, whoſe whole Contents conſiſted of three perfect Tenſes.

Our Confidence was raiſed to ſuch a Degree, that ſome furious Zealots began to propoſe the Example of our Edwards and Henrys, and talked of nothing but marching into the Bowels of France. Every Thing ſeems eaſy to a weak Mind, which an overheated Brain is capable of propoſing.

Many Circumſtances, however, contributed to elevate us beyond the Pitch of Diſcretion. The Bonfires ſcarce ceaſed to blaze for the Reduction of Louiſburg, but the Trophies taken there were carried in pompous Proceſſion; and that ſolemn Raree-ſhow had ſcarce paſſed by, before the French Cannon were dragged along in ſlow State, and ranged in Order, for the Inſpection of home-bred Heroes.

Cherburg, fair in Hyde-park, was a fine holiday jaunt for the Mob; to ſee the Britiſh Colours flying above the French Standard, raiſed their Spirits, and provoked their Ridicule: But while they laughed at the white Woolen Rag of France, they did not conſider that our more gaudy Enſigns were hanging in the Church of Notre Dame.

As-

* The Scurvy.

As the Frogs in the Fable mounted the Log, ſo exulting Britons beſtrided the ſilent Cannon; Curioſity took the Meaſure of their Bore: Thouſands got upon the peaceful Braſs, who would have trembled at the diſtant Echo of the Cannon's Roar. Even Women and Children were eager to climb, and trample upon the *Flower de Lys* of FRANCE.

In the midſt of this extraordinary Elation, who imagined that Fortune could prove inconſtant? But, alas! on the very Day in which the French Artillery moved to the Tower of London, we received the unwelcome News, that it was poſſible for the Britiſh Forces to be diſconcerted. Nay, the melancholy Relation aſſured us, that our Enemies had ventured to fire upon our Troops, and had actually killed five or ſix Hundred, for no other Reaſon than becauſe they had invaded their Coaſt.

The Shouts of Triumph, immediately changed to the Murmurs of Dejection. "How, (ſays the "diſpirited Engliſhman) is it poſſible to have loſt "ſo many Men, and nothing done, after all this "vaſt Expence? There muſt have been ſome Miſ- "conduct, or a Pack of meagre Frenchmen could "never have deſtroyed ſo many brave gallant Fel- "lows"

Thus the Vulgar, who judge from preſent Appearances, think that thoſe Appearances will always laſt. Becauſe our Troops had hitherto invaded the French Coaſt without any conſiderable Oppoſition, they concluded that they were never to be effectually oppoſed. Becauſe we have had the Happineſs to wage War without any great Effuſion of Blood on our Side, they imagined our Soldiers to be invulnerable. They are dejected at the Loſs of our Troops, and mourn the Slain, as if ſome grievous Calamity had befallen the Kingdom: But though Humanity prompts Individuals to lament the Fate of their gallant Countrymen, yet the national Intereſt is not ſo affected by the unhappy Accident as to give us Cauſe to mourn.

We have been this Seaſon victorious beyond Expectation. We have demoliſhed our Enemy's Forts, deſtroyed their Shipping, and diſtreſſed them along their Coaſt with inconſiderable Loſs to ourſelves,—a Loſs ſo inconſiderable, that perhaps ſo many ſucceſſive Invaſions, were never yet made at ſuch a ſmall Expence of Blood. In ſhort, we have been Conquerors in all Parts, and ſeem, at preſent, to be in a Condition of preſcribing Terms of Peace.

But we ought not to be ſo inflated with repeated Triumphs, as to be unprepared for the News of a Defeat. We ſhould remember that the Fate of War is uncertain, and that the Victor To-day may be a Captive To-morrow.

Perhaps it may be politic in the Miniſtry to animate the Populace, by a gaudy Diſplay of the warlike Trophies won from the Enemy; but conſiderate Men ſmile at the oſtentatious Parade. They are ſenſible of the Folly of inſulting a vanquiſhed Foe. They rather ſtudy how to uſe than enjoy a Victory: And while others mourn a Defeat, they conſider how to repair it.

Triumph and Deſpair are alike, the Lot of the Vulgar.

PARIS, January 2.

THE general Redemption of French Slaves in the Kingdom of Morocco, is at length happily terminated. The Fathers, Peter George, and John James Aubert, Deputy Commiſſioners from the two Orders of Mathurins, and of our Lady of Mercy, went over to Tangiers the 24th of September laſt, with the Money deſtined for this pious Deſign. They received on board their Veſſel fifty French Slaves, and ſetting ſail for France, arrived at Toulon the 7th of November. They are at preſent on the Road to this Capital, where they are bringing the Slaves which they have delivered.

The King was pleaſed to favour the Concluſion of this Redemption, by granting Liberty to all the Slaves of Morocco that ſerved on board the Galleys: Ten of them have already been ſent over to Africa.

We have the greateſt Reaſon to commend the good Behaviour of the Lord Home, Governor of Gibraltar, and of Admiral Oſborn, who ſupported this Negociation with all their Power. They generouſly granted the Veſſel which carried the Commiſſioners to Tangiers, the Protection of their Flag in the Paſſage of the Straits, which was infeſted with Privateers. The Captain of the Engliſh Frigate, who took the Commiſſioners Veſſel under his [illegible], uſed all his Intereſt for them with the Governor of Tangiers, and contributed not a little to remove the Objections of the Moors. The Commiſſioners, during their Stay at Gibraltar received from the Engliſh all the neceſſary Aſſiſtance they needed for the Succeſs of their Miſſion.

Leghorn, January 12. Sidi Haſſin Gorgio, Ambaſſador from the Baſhaw of Tripoly in Barbary, to the Court of England, is arrived at this Place with a great Retinue, and ſeveral Preſents, he has delivered to his Britannic Majeſty's Conſul here. Thirteen Neapolitan Slaves, whom he alſo brought with him, have been delivered to his Sicilian Majeſty's Conſul. His Imperial Majeſty's Snow the Huſſar is returned from Algier: The Dey received the Emperor's Preſents, but would not accept the Conſul who was ſent.

LONDON, *February* 13.

A Letter from on board the Favourite Frigate, dated at Gibraltar, January 8, 1759.

"On the 31ſt of December laſt, we fell in with the Gronyard, a French Frigate of 26 Guns, Nine Pounders, and 130 Men; from St. Domingo for Cadiz, laden with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, Indico, Tortoiſe-Shell, Drugs, &c. which we took after an Engagement of One Hour and Five Minutes; in which Time we received conſiderable Damage in our Rigging, but loſt none of our Men. The Prize had Five killed and Fifteen wounded, and moſt of them ſince dead. She is eſteemed one of the richeſt Ships taken this War, and ſuppoſed to be the beſt Sailer the French ever poſſeſſed. She is the Veſſel who took the Shaw, Captain Walter Barber, of your Port, ſome Time ago.

We are aſſured that a formal Declaration hath been made in Holland, That if either the Province of Holland, or the Trading Towns in it, ſhould, without the Conſent of the States General, fit out and ſend to Sea 18 or 25 Ships of War, to protect their Trade, as they may pretend (which they are not impowered to do by the Act of Union) ſuch Ships of War will be treated as Pirates, and that, if the States General ſhould ſend a Fleet to Sea for the ſame pretended Purpoſe, it will be conſidered as a Declaration of War.

Jan. 20. By the laſt Letters from Madrid, which ſcarce mention any Thing but the King's dangerous Illneſs, we learn, that there are three Parties at Court; that of Don Carlos King of the Two Sicilies, that of Don Philip Duke of Parma, and that of Don Lewis. The laſt is very weak, and makes ſcarce any ſhew. That of Don Carlos is in ſome Reſpects the prevailing Party: Thoſe who belong to it would by all Means have him ſucceed to the Crown; but they would have him renounce the Throne of Naples for his Deſcendants as well as for himſelf, and place on it Don Philip. The French Party are of the ſame Mind: But the Zealots of Don Carlos's Party, whoſe Number is pretty conſiderable, alledge that it would be a flagrant Injuſtice to oblige his Sicilian Majeſty to make ſuch a Sacrifice. They will ſcarce conſent that at the Death of Don Carlos the Crown of Naples ſhould be disjoined from the Crown of Spain, and that only on Condition that it be given to the ſecond Son of Don Carlos; and this Regulation they think ſufficient to content all Foreign Courts; ſince the Re-union of the Crowns of Spain and the Two Sicilies on the ſame Head, will thereby be provided againſt. But what will Don Philip ſay to this? What will the King of Sardinia, that formidable Gentleman-Uſher of the Alps, ſay to it? Will he ſee with Indifference his Claim to the Dutchy of Placentia by the Right of Reverſibility, ſet aſide, which was ſecured to him (not very clearly indeed) by the ſeventh Article of the famous Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle? And will the Houſe of Auſtria patiently ſuffer itſelf to be ſtript of ſuch an Eſtate, which it yielded up for a Time only, that is to ſay, till the Crown of the Two Sicilies ſhould devolve to the Infant Don Philip, agreeably to the Spirit of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which intimates that in 1748 the contracting Parties counted that the preſent King of Spain would die without Heirs Male, that Don Carlos would go to Madrid, Don Philip to Naples, and the proviſional Settlement made for this Prince revert to the Houſe of Auſtria.

The excellent Conduct of the late Princeſs Governante was continually croſſed and checked by the French Faction, who reſumed Life and Spirits upon the Death of the Prince, her Conſort; and when the preſent War broke out, they not only moſt ungratefully refuſed to furniſh the Troops ſtipulated by the Treaty for the Aſſiſtance of Great-Britain, in Caſe of her being engaged in a War, but even made Advances to France, who openly triumphed in the Superiority ſhe had obtained in their Councils. But this was not all; a Syſtem of Trade was drawn up, unknown to all former Times, and inconſiſtent with all former Treaties; for the Dutch undertook, upon certain Terms, to carry on the French Trade, to and from the New World, in their Bottoms.

This ſcandalous Collection was refuſed, as it ought, by Great-Britain, who gave their High Mightineſſes to underſtand, that ſhe could not agree to their Subjects carrying on any Trade with, or for France, but ſuch as had been uſual in Time of Peace, and ſuch as was agreeable to the Spirit of Treaties. You have, in a late Paper, fully expoſed the Reaſoning of the Dutch upon this Head, by proving that their Conduct towards Great-Britain, ſince concluding the Treaty of 1674 (under which they plead) has fully abſolved her from all Engagements of that Kind with their Republic.

But behold! A State, that, during the laſt War, when her moſt important Intereſts were at Stake, pleaded that ſhe was not able, without the Aſſiſtance of Great-Britain (which indeed ſhe obtained for that Effect) to furniſh out a ſingle Ship of the Line, for aſſiſting her Allies, and fulfilling her own Engagements; that State, I ſay, or rather a few Merchants of that State, threatened inſtantly to fit out Eighteen Ships of the Line to act againſt Great-Britain; and in Protection of a Trade, which is an Inſult upon all the Laws of Society, and all the known Principles of Nature and Nations.

Not contented with this, they have made public Appeals to all the Neutral Powers in Europe, to back their Reſentment. They have erected their Cauſe into a Kind of a Cruſade; and the miſinterpreted Article of the Treaty of 1674, is held up by them as their Goſpel, which has been trampled upon by the Infidel Engliſh, in the ſame Manner as they and their Anceſtors uſed to ſerve the real Goſpel in ſome idolatrous Part of India.

Well! We ſhall ſuppoſe that they ſucceed, and that they engage the Northern Powers in their Quarrel. But what a Figure theſe make at Sea, let the Events of laſt Campaign declare; when the Ruſſian Fleet out of 7000 Men they had on board, did not carry 300 Sailors, (and theſe too Foreigners) and in their Return home was actually ſhipwrecked for Want of the neceſſary Hands to bring it back. Let us ſuppoſe that this Fleet, which was ſaid to conſiſt of 30 Ships of War, had been to engage with two 74 Engliſh Men of War, well appointed, and well commanded; I ſhould be glad to aſk my Reader, on which Side he would have choſen to have fought; for my own Part, I can Figure no Idea of ſuch a Fight, nearer than two hungry ſharp-ſet Cats, getting in amongſt a Number of over-grown Rats and Mice.

The Marine of Sweden is, if poſſible, ſtill more contemptible than that of Ruſſia. His Daniſh Majeſty is too wiſe and too juſt to engage in any ſuch Quarrel, and were he even inclined, he knows his Weakneſs by Sea too well to attempt it. To what Power then muſt our High and Mighty Allies have Recourſe? The Marine of their Friends the French is confeſſedly ruined, by their giving up their Trade, in a Manner, to the Mercy of the Engliſh, and by keeping the Hulks of their Ships rotting within their Harbours.

It may be ſaid, perhaps, that a great Scene is opening in Spain, whoſe Marine is upon a good Footing. An active, ambitious Prince is about to mount the Throne of that Kingdom, who will not be diſpleaſed to ſee a Check given to the Sovereignty of the Engliſh at Sea. We ſhall for once admit this, and that the Spaniards are able to fit out 24 Ships of the Line, (which is the utmoſt Number that can be pretended) but does the Situation of the Affairs of Don Carlos admit, at preſent, of his breaking with England; or can we imagine the Spaniſh Miniſtry will be mad enough to provoke Great-Britain now, when ſhe is more powerful by Sea than ever ſhe was known, when they remember how often and how dearly they have ſuffered by her Marine, when it was not by one Fourth ſo ſtrong as it is now?

In ſhort, the Government of Great-Britain, were all the Marine Force in the World drawn up in one Line againſt it, has no Check upon their Power by Sea but its own Equity, and the Magnanimity of its Sovereign.

BRITANNICUS.

BOSTON, *March* 26.

On Thurſday laſt a Veſſel arrived at Marblehead, from Liſbon, which Place ſhe left the 8th of February: A Gentleman writes to his Friend here,

"I flatter myſelf that your next Campaign will be proſperous, and I hope under God the Buſineſs will be compleated;—there ſeems to be at preſent no Appearance of a patch'd up Peace to interrupt it. Our reigning Adminiſtration is heartily diſpoſed to puſh earneſtly for the general Good of our Country; the Nation ſeems ſatisfied with the Conduct of

of the Miniſtry; the People chearfully furniſh the Supplies for continuing the War effectually. By laſt Poſt Intelligence came that a Man of War was arriv'd at Gibraltar diſpatch'd Expreſs from England to bring over Mr. Skinner, our principal Engineer, whereto is added a Report, that a large Fleet was preparing at home to be ſent out to the Streights, with 15,000 Land Forces. We muſt leave to Time to diſcover what is the Project of ſo important an Armament.—It is likewiſe aſſerted that the French have, or are marching 30,000 Men to Rouſillon, on the Confines of Spain, without aſſigning any Cauſe for it. The Court of Spain are in that Kingdom raiſing Men, and filling up their Regiments, and it's very probable that when the King of Spain comes to breathe his laſt, there will be ſome new Turn in Politics, and freſh Embroils ariſe.

The King of Pruſſia is ſtrengthening himſelf with a View to commence the moleſting his Enemies in their Winter Quarters. It would not be ſurprizing if the near Approach of the King of Spain's Diſſolution ſhould incline the Queen of Hungary to tender advantageous Propoſals of Peace to the Pruſſian Hero, that ſhe may be able to purſue Meaſures for ſecuring the Poſſeſſion of Parma and Placentia, which by the laſt Treaties ſhould return to her, when that Change happens; however, I hope he will be ſteady to his Allies, and not concur in any Meaſures that may recur to the Prejudice of England."

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 20.

On Saturday laſt his Honour the Governor was pleaſed to prorogue the General Aſſembly, after giving his Aſſent to ſeveral Bills, with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I CANNOT diſmiſs you, without expreſſing the great Satisfaction I have received from the Bill I have this Day paſſed, to enable me to ſend two Companies of Artificers to join the Regiment which is to act, in Conjunction with his Majeſty's Forces, in offenſive Operations againſt the Enemy; by which Means, the Fort at Pittſburg may be put in a very reſpectable Condition, either to curb the Indians, or put a Stop to any future Encroachments of the French. I did not doubt but this Reaſon, and a juſt Senſe of your true Intereſt, would in the End prevail and overpower all your Fears of Diſtreſs and Poverty. I am particularly to thank you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes*, for the Money you have raiſed for theſe Purpoſes; and it ſhall be my Endeavour, by a careful Application of it, and a ſteady Obſervance of what you have recommended to me, to give you ſuch Conviction of the Sincerity of my Intentions, as will ſecure to me your future Confidence.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I ſincerely wiſh this Colony may reap all the Advantage and Benefit expected from an Agent long wiſhed for, and now appointed by the Act for that Purpoſe.

The Act for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures gives me an Opportunity to recommend to you all, in your reſpective Retirements, to encourage and propagate Induſtry in all it's Branches; the true, I had almoſt ſaid the only, Source of Riches, Greatneſs, and Happineſs: That you may immediately ſet about this uſeful Work, I think it expedient to prorogue you, and you are accordingly prorogued, to the firſt Thurſday in Auguſt next.

April 27. On Sunday laſt the Snow Peggy, from Antigua, was brought to about 40 Leagues to the Eaſtward of the Capes by the Sea-Horſe Man of War, who informed him that he had been eight Weeks from England; that he ſailed with three other Ships of War, under Command of Admiral Holmes, and 70 Tranſports bound for New-York, 48 of which were then in Sight.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 10.

Laſt Week Colonel EDWARD TILGHMAN, of *Queen-Anne's* County, was married to Miſs JULIANA CARROLL, a moſt agreeable and well accompliſhed young Lady, of great Senſe and Merit.

Sunday laſt came up to Town from *Patuxent*, the Snow *Ranelagh*, Capt. *Lowndes's* Prize, lately condemned here and her Cargo; and they are now unloading.

Laſt Saturday a very unhappy Accident happened in *Cheſter* River, at *Cheſter-Town*; the Brigantine *Sophia*, belonging to *Biddeford*, Capt. *George Kimber*, Maſter, took Fire, and was burnt down to the Water's Edge. The Wind blew very hard, and the Carpenter not being able to get aſhore to heat the Pitch Pot, imprudently ventured to heat it on Deck, which run over, and the Decks having been lately Pay'd, and the Rigging all new Tarr'd and Greas'd, the Fire run like Lightning, and was almoſt in an Inſtant up at the Maſt Head. The Captain and both his Mates were from the Veſſel, and none on board but the Carpenter, another Man, and a Boy, who had ſome Difficulty to ſave their own Lives. She had 30 Hogſheads of Tobacco on board, about 3000 Staves, ſome Pig-Iron, &c.

Yeſterday Afternoon a Quarter on *South* River, was burnt down, with a Carpenter's Cheſt of Tools, ſome Paper Money, and every Thing in it. That ſuch Accidents do not happen oftener (as long as that ridiculous *ſaving* Faſhion of building Wooden Chimneys continues) is more to be wondered at, than that they do now and then happen.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the laſt Convention.

Prince-George's County, *May* 7, 1759.

AS the Weſtern Branch of *Patuxent* River, leading from the River to the Town of *Upper-Marlborough*, has become almoſt choak'd up and ſtopped with dead Trees and Rubbiſh falling into it, which if not removed and cleared away, that Branch will ſoon be rendered almoſt Uſeleſs, and not ſufficient for even an empty *Flat* to go either up or down; and as it will be of great and public Benefit, eſpecially to all Perſons living Contiguous to, or Trading in, that River, that it ſhould be Clear'd, and again made Navigable, ſome Gentlemen reſiding thereabouts, not doubting of Encouragement from the Public, in ſo laudable an Undertaking, are endeavouring to accompliſh the ſame; and for that Purpoſe have ſet on Foot, the following ſmall

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing the Sum of Five Hundred Pieces of Eight, for Building a Public WHARF at *Upper-Marlborough* Town, in *Prince-George's* County, and Clearing the Weſtern Branch of *Patuxent*, from the River to the ſaid Town, to conſiſt of 1500 Tickets, at Two Pieces of Eight each, 496 of which are to be Fortunate, *viz.*

1	of	250	Pieces of Eight, is	250
2	of	100	are	200
2	of	75	are	150
3	of	50	are	150
4	of	25	are	100
6	of	20	are	120
8	of	10	are	80
20	of	5	are	100
450	of	3	are	1350
496	Prizes, amounting to			2500
1004	Blanks.		Sum raiſed	500
1500	Tickets at 2 Ps. of 8 each, is			3000

THE Drawing to be in the Aſſembly-Room at *Upper-Marlborough*, in the Preſence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as ſhall be pleaſed to attend, on Tueſday the Fourth of *September* next; or ſooner, if ſooner full, which is very probable, as upwards of 500 Tickets were engaged the Day it was agreed upon.

The Managers are *John Hepburn*, *John Cooke*, and *Thomas Clarke*, Eſqrs. Meſſieurs *James Wardrop*, *Clement Hill*, *Colmore Beanes*, *Joſeph Sim*, *Daniel Carroll*, *Alexander Symmer*, *Andrew Symmer*, *John Weldon*, and *David Craufurd*, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath, for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

A Liſt of the PRIZES to be publiſhed in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid, as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſh'd. And thoſe not demanded within Six Months after, to be deem'd as generouſly given to the above Public Uſe.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and at the PRINTING-OFFICE in *Annapolis*.

DELIVERED lately by Miſtake, from on board the Ship *Baltimore*, Capt. *Lowndes*, in *Patuxent* River, a CASK of WHITE LEAD GROUND IN OIL, mark'd FL, Nº. 54.

Whoever has received the ſame, is deſired to give Notice, by Letter, or otherwiſe, to the *Printing-Office*, that the right Owner may get it.

LEFT at Colonel *Barnes's* Warehouſe in *St. Mary's* County, ſome conſiderable Time ago, a Parcel of WHIP and CROSS-CUT SAWS. The Owner may have them on paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

LEFT at Mr. *Jaques's* Store in *Annapolis*, laſt Summer, a Box ſuppoſed to contain HATS, which came in the Ship *Tryton*, Capt. [illegible] *Spencer*, mark'd Nº. I and N W in a Diamond, and a large Bell Metal Skillet mark'd NK [illegible] in one. The Owner may have them, on producing a Bill of Lading, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

WHEREAS there is an unjuſt Report ſpread, That the Subſcriber voluntarily offers to Reſign the School in the City of *Annapolis*: That it may not prove detrimental to him in the Courſe of Schooling, he hereby certifies all whom it may concern, that he continues, as heretofore, to Teach Writing, Arithmetic, *viz.* Vulgar, Decimal, Logarithmical, Algebraical and Inſtrumental, with their ſeveral Applications in Geometry, Menſuration, Trigonometry, Navigation, Surveying, Gauging, Aſtronomy, Dialling, the Uſe of the Globes, the *Italian* Method of Book-keeping, or Double Entry, are all expeditiouſly Taught by

JOHN WILMOT.

To be SOLD *by* JOHN INCH, *in* Annapolis,

A SMALL SLOOP, pretty well fitted, that will carry about Fifteen Hundred Buſhels of Grain, a very good Sailer.

N. B. Likewiſe a ſmall SCHOONER, that will carry about 15 Ton, well fitted, and a prime Sailer.

To be SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Monday the 11*th of* June *next, at the Houſe of the Subſcriber, near* South *River Church, for Ready Money only,*

PART of a Tract of Land called *Bexinton*, containing 180 Acres, belonging to the Eſtate of *Samuel Chambers*, deceaſed. And,

A Parcel of Cattle.

SAMUEL WATKINS.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Jacob Luſby*, at *South* River Ferry, taken up as Strays, a ſmall Dark Bay Mare and Colt; the Mare is branded on the near Buttock thus ⊕ and has a ſmall Star in her Forehead.

The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

PERSONS indebted to Meſſrs. CUNLIFFE, at their late Concern at *Townſide* on *Cheſter* River, are deſired to meet Mr. *John Glaſſell*, their Factor, at the Houſe of Mr. *Daugherty* at *Cheſter-Town*, on Tueſday and Wedneſday the 19th and 20th of *June*, who being impowered, will attend on thoſe Days, and they on their Parts are deſired to be prepared, to make a final Settlement of their Debts ſo long outſtanding. This Time and Place are appointed as convenient both to *Kent* and *Queen-Anne's* Counties. The harſh Meaſures that muſt of Neceſſity be taken with ſuch as diſregard this Notice, muſt not ungenerouſly be laid at the Door of the Subſcriber, whoſe Duty enjoins him unwillingly to be troubleſome, having already tired the Patience of his Conſtituents with his blameable Forbearance. This Hint is equally addreſſed to Meſſrs. CUNLIFFE'S Debtors throughout the Province.

H. CALLISTER.

COMMITTED to *Anne-Arundel* County Goal the firſt Inſtant, on Suſpicion of being a Runaway, a likely Negro Boy, who calls himſelf *James*, and ſays he belongs to Mr. *James M'Rae* of *Virginia*, and that he formerly belonged to Lieutenant *Duncan M'Rae*, late in the *Maryland* Service. His Maſter may have him again, on paying Charges.

UPTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

Annapolis, May 3, 1759.

ANY Perſon having a Bay-Craft to diſpoſe of, that is ſound and well built, which carries not leſs than Nine Hundred Buſhels, and draws not more than Five Feet when Laden, are deſired to apply to

JOHN BENNETT.

BENJAMIN WHITCOMB,
STAY-MAKER,
Living in PORT-TOBACCO, *in* Charles County,

MAKES STAYS, JUMPS, and SULTEEN-STAYS, after the neateſt, beſt, and neweſt Faſhion, made of the beſt of Goods, and works inferior to none. Any Gentlewomen, by directing their Commands to him, they ſhall be complied with, and may be aſſured the Work ſhall not be exceeded by any Maſter Stay-maker now in Being.

The

The Schooner NANCY,
ALEXANDER SCOUGALL,
Maſter,
Now lying at ANNAPOLIS,

WILL, in a ſhort Time, be ready to take in Freight, for *Philadelphia, New-York*, or any Part of the *Weſt-Indies*. For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. *Patrick Creagh* in *Annapolis*, or of Capt. *Scougall* on board.

10th Day of the 4th Month, 1759.

Propoſed to be offered to PUBLIC SALE, *on the Premiſſes, at about* XII *o'Clock, on the Day by ſome called* Whitſun Monday, *by Will of* Thomas Carr, *deceaſed,*

HIS late DWELLING PLANTATION, containing Five Hundred and Five Acres of Land, lying in *Baltimore* County, about ten Miles in the Foreſt from *Baltimore-Town*, called the *Regulation*, convenient for Farming, Meadowing, Planting, Stock, *&c.* For Rights and Conditions, enquire of JOSEPH TAYLER,

Executor and Truſtee of the ſaid Deceaſed.

Dumfries, in *Virginia*, *April* 12, 1759.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on Saturday laſt, Two Convict Servant Men, both *Iriſh*; one named *John Birk*, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, wears his own Hair, which is very black, ſhort, and buſhy, has a Mole on one of his Cheeks, is a ſtrong, able, well made Man. Had on when he went away, a dark Drab colour'd Sailor's Jacket, a Pair of Sailor's Trowſers, a Check Shirt, a ſhort Swan-ſkin under Jacket, a new Felt Hat, an old Silk Handkerchief; he likewiſe took with him an old grey Kerſey Jacket. The other named *William Butter*, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a ſwarthy Complexion, wears his own Hair, which is of a lightiſh Colour, one of his Fingers crooked, but on which Hand forgot. Had on when he went away, moſtly the ſame Kind of Cloaths as the former. They took with them ſome Check and white Linen, with ſundry other Things.

Any Perſon that apprehends the ſaid Convicts, and ſecures them ſo as their Maſter may get them again, ſhall receive Five Pounds for each, paid by

RICHARD GRAHAM.

WHEREAS the Juſtices of *Frederick* County Court, have been ſundry Times diſappointed in procuring the Standard of Weights and Meaſures for ſaid County, purſuant to Act of Aſſembly in that Caſe made and provided: Therefore if any Perſon can ſupply them with the ſaid Weights and Meaſures, he is deſired to give Notice thereof to the Juſtices of ſaid County Court, who will purchaſe the ſame.

To be SOLD *to the* HIGHEST BIDDER, *at the Houſe of* Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town *in* Frederick *County, on Wedneſday the* 20*th Day of* June *next, the following Tracts of* LAND, viz.

GORDON's *Purchaſe*, containing 150 Acres, lying near *Little-Anti-Eatam* in *Frederick* County, on which there are ſome Improvements.

Part of a Tract of Land, called *Exchange and new Exchange Enlarged*, containing 700 Acres, lying between *Rock-Creek* and *Lawrence Owen's*.

Black Acre, containing 435 Acres, and lying near the *Sugar Loaf Mountain*.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to Mr. *John Cary* of *Frederick-Town*, or to

JAMES DICK.

ABOUT 10 Years ago, the Subſcriber purchaſed of his Brother *John Welſh*, a Tract of Land called *Arnold Grey*, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, on which Mrs. *Rachel Welſh* now lives, and being apprehenſive he will endeavour to diſpoſe of it again, hereby forewarns all Perſons from buying the ſaid Land, as he has legally bought and paid for the ſame.

BENJAMIN WELSH.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *George Crowe*, living in *Baltimore* County, in *Bond's* Foreſt, Two Red Heifers, marked with a Hole in each Ear, an Under-bit out of each Ear, and a Crop in the left Ear.

The Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship WYE-RIVER, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* Annapolis,

A LARGE Quantity of fine BOHEA, GREEN, and HYSON TEAS, at reaſonable Rates.

ROBERT SWAN.

JOHN INCH, *Silverſmith*,

HAVING lately procured an excellent Workman from *London*, Carries on his Buſineſs, at his Shop near the Inſpection-Houſe in *Annapolis*, and performs any Plate Work, either ſmall or large in the beſt and moſt faſhionable Manner, at the cheapeſt Rates. He alſo Enamels Rings for Mourning.

To be Diſpoſed of by the ſaid *Inch*, the Time of a *Dutch* Servant Man, that has above Six Years to ſerve, and who underſtands Tanning and Currying.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
TAYLOR,

HEREBY gives Notice to his old Cuſtomers, and Others, That he now carries on his Buſineſs at the Houſe where he formerly lived, (before he removed to his Plantation on the North Side of *Severn*) in *Annapolis*.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Tracts of LAND, lying in the lower Part of *Frederick* County, well Water'd, Timber'd, and plenty of good Meadow Ground; for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or heavy Tobacco. For further Particulars enquire of

HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

On Monday the 21*ſt Day of* May, *the Subſcribers will ſell to the Higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of* Mr. William Brown, *at* London-Town,

ABOUT 350 Acres of LAND, lying very near *London-Town*, the Land being Part of the Eſtate of Mr. *William Peele*, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed.

Alſo, One Lot in the *New Town* of *Annapolis*, Number L, lying on the Street leading down to *Severn* Ferry, with an old Houſe, in which the *French Neutrals* at preſent live.

For Title, enquire of the Subſcribers.

JAMES MOUAT,
JAMES DICK,
JAMES NICHOLSON, } Executors.

AT the ſame Time and Place, will be Sold to the Higheſt Bidder, a young NEGRO WOMAN and her CHILD, for Bills of Exchange.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A COMPLEAT BODY OF THE LAWS OF *MARYLAND*, to the 25th of *December*, 1758.

By the Reverend THOMAS BACON.

1. THE propoſed Edition will contain all the ACTS of ASSEMBLY of this Province in Force or Uſe, to the Period aforeſaid, printed in Folio on a good Paper, and a beautiful new Type.

2. The ſeveral Seſſions will be diſtinguiſhed by their proper Dates, Names of Governors, *&c.* The Titles of all the Acts inſerted in their due Order, as recorded in the Secretary's Office, with Reference to the Records where they may be found; and an Account of their ſeveral Continuations, and Time of Expiration or Repeal of ſuch as are expired or abrogated: The Seſſions in each Year to be divided into Chapters, and the Chapters into Sections, with Numbers, for the eaſier Quotation of any Laws in Being.

3. Ample marginal Notes will be printed, with Reference to any ſubſequent Law, whereby a Paragraph may, in any wiſe, be affected or altered: And an accurate Common Place, or ſhort Alphabetical Abridgment, will be added, whereby the Whole relating to any one Article, may be eaſily ſeen, and turned to in the ſeveral Acts at large.

The Editor having laid the foregoing Scheme of the Work, together with a large Specimen, before the General Aſſembly, the ſame was referred to a Committee of the Honourable Lower Houſe, who upon Conſideration thereof, and Examination of the Editor, were pleaſed to report, among other Matters relative thereto, "That the Publication "of a Body of Laws of this Province, in the "Manner propoſed, would be of great and gene"ral Utility. That three Gentlemen be nomina"ted and appointed by Law; who, with the "Aſſiſtance of the Editor, and all his Abſtracts "and Papers, *&c.* ſhall inſpect carefully the Re"cords of the Laws, and conſider what are in "Force, or proper to be inſerted, or any way "taken Notice of in the ſaid Body. And that "the Editor's Propoſal, to deliver Eighteen Copies "of the ſaid Body (*for the Uſe of the ſeveral "Courts, &c.*) for £. 300 Currency, is reaſon"able; provided they be delivered within Eigh"teen Months from the Time the Original may "receive the Approbation of the Gentlemen to "be nominated as aforeſaid," *&c.* with which Report the Houſe was pleaſed to concur.

As the Work is very large, and will, on Computation, coſt the Editor upwards of £. [illegible] Current Money, in Paper, Printing and Binding; and as the Number of Subſcriptions muſt determine the Number of Copies to be printed, it is propoſed,

I. THAT the Price to Subſcribers ſhall be Forty Shillings Current Money for each Copy: One Half to be paid down at the Time of Subſcribing, and the other Half upon the Delivery thereof, neatly Bound in Calf, and Lettered.

II. THAT the Names of the Subſcribers ſhall be printed, as Benefactors, and Encouragers of ſo uſeful and neceſſary a Work.

III. THAT a very few Copies more than are ſubſcribed for, will be printed; which remaining Copies will be ſold at an advanced Price. So that Gentlemen who neglect ſubſcribing, will not only pay more, but run the Riſque of being unſupplied at any Price whatever.

IV. THAT as the Materials muſt be imported from *England*, and the Quantity neceſſarily aſcertained, before Orders can be given: Gentlemen willing to encourage the Work are deſired to ſubſcribe as ſpeedily as poſſible, that the Publication thereof may be forwarded with the utmoſt Expedition.

V. THAT the Subſcription will be cloſed ſome Time this Month, that timely Orders may be given for the Importation of Paper and other Materials: Nor will any Money be drawn out of the Hands of the Gentlemen who receive Subſcriptions till ſuch Orders are given. So that in Caſe of the Editor's Death, or other Accident, preventing the putting of the Work to Preſs, the Subſcribers may have their Money returned, by the Gentlemen to whom they paid the ſame.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in, by Mr. *Benton Harris*, and Mr. *Iſaac Morris*, in *Worceſter* County.——Capt. *Henry Lowes*, Capt. *Henry Waggaman*, and Mr. *Levin Gale*, in *Somerſet* County.——The Honourable *Henry Hooper*, Eſq; Speaker, and Mr. *John Caille*, in *Dorcheſter* County.——The Honourable *William Goldſborough*, Eſq; and Mr. *James Dickinſon*, in *Talbot* County.——Mr. *Robert Lloyd*, and *Jonathan Nicholls*, Eſq; in *Queen-Anne's* County.——Col. *Joſeph Nicholſon*, and Mr. *Dennis Dulany*, in *Kent* County.——Mr. *Michael Earle*, and Mr. *Francis Key*, in *Cecil* County.——*John Darnall*, Eſq; Mr. *Robert Peter*, and the Editor, in *Frederick* County.——Col. *William Young*, Mr. *Brian Philpot*, the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Cradock*, and Mr. *Daniel Chamier*, Merchant, in *Baltimore* County.——The Honourable *Daniel Dulany*, Eſq; and *Edward Dorſey*, Eſq; at *Annapolis*.——*William Murdock*, Eſq; Dr. *David Roſs*, and the Rev. Mr. *Henry Addiſon*, in *Prince-George's* County.——The Honourable *Richard Lee*, Eſq; and Mr. *Samuel Hanſon*, in *Charles* County.——*Philip Key*, Eſq; and Col. *Abraham Barnes*, in *St. Mary's* County.——Col. *William Fitzhugh*, and Mr. *Charles Grahame*, in *Calvert* County.——Mr. *Robert Morris*, and Mr. *Robert Greenway*, in *Philadelphia*.——The Honourable and Reverend *Thomas Dawſon*, Preſident of *William and Mary* College, and *William Hunter*, Eſq; at *Williamſburg*, in *Virginia*.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Advertiſements.